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*Reports from Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *April 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 14, 1900: The weather has been clear and dry; 8 vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued; there have been 2 deaths; no report of any quarantinable disease.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 6 vessels, 10 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 6 vessels, 2 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good. There is no report of any quarantinable disease at any of the ports in the district, or at Puerto Principe.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 21, 1900: Five vessels have arrived; 6 bills of health have been issued; there have been 4 deaths, and the sanitary condition is not good, as will be shown by special letter, reporting a case of yellow fever.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 9 vessels, 6 bills of health issued, and 4 deaths.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show 6 vessels arrived, 8 bills of health issued, 3 deaths, and sanitary condition good. There is no report of any quarantinable disease at any port in the district or at Puerto Principe, the only case being the one reported from this place.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Case of yellow fever at Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *April 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on April 19 I was requested by Dr. Ariza to call with him and examine a case of fever he had under treatment; from the condition of the patient and the history, as given by Dr. Ariza, I gave it as my opinion that it was a well-marked case of yellow fever. By command of the military commander of the province, the case was removed to the isolation building, 3 miles from town, and the premises were closed for disinfection. The case occurred in a popular family grocery, and in one way or another most of the Americans here had communication with the store; but as the stores here are arranged so that customers only enter the front of the building and the prevailing wind blows directly into the building from the front and a cross counter prevents customers from entering more than a few feet, and the case being in a room in the rear of the building, there was no immediate exposure by nonimmunes. It has now been nine days since the young man was first taken sick, and no other cases have occurred.

The premises were found to be in a very bad sanitary condition. The closets in this instance were not cleaned and it took 8 men and 2 carts three days to clean 1 closet on the place, and the same, 1 day to clean

the other on the premises. You can have some idea of the sanitary condition. I have been reporting the sanitary condition to be fair here, as when I was here last year the authorities were giving the town a thorough cleaning and did clean all of the premises of the poor and had ordered the well-to-do, under penalty to clean their own houses. The authorities now are doing this work themselves with the city force and will charge expense to owners. I inclose herewith Dr. Ariza's report of the case; as there is no army physician here, and no one to direct the work, at Captain Ham's request, I am advising with him in an unofficial capacity.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a case of yellow fever.

Young Spaniard of 19 years old arrived from Spain on January 24, 1900; came to Nuevitas on February 4, 1900, and was employed as clerk of one of the popular stores in town. He was taken sick on night of April 15, 1900.

April 16: On this date first visited by a physician.

Symptoms.—Red face, injected eyes, congested skin, pains in muscles of limbs, pain in the back, fever, 39.5; pulse, 120; tongue red, not coated; gums all right; patient has very poor teeth; no albumen. Evening of same day, fever, 40; pulse, 120.

A purge and quinine and phenacetin were prescribed, the case being thought either malarial fever or la grippe, very frequent now in town.

April 17: Bad, sleepless night; fever, 39.8; pulse, 106; face more red, eyes sore and very injected; lips swollen; gums simply red; urine without albumen. Evening, fever, 39.8; pulse, 120. (This rise of pulse puzzled diagnosis.)

Treatment.—Another purge, the first one having been of little effect.

April 18: Patient has slept by spells during previous night; feels very uneasy; gums swollen, bleeding under pressure; fever, 38.9; pulse, 100; eyes continued to be red; face pale except two large patches on cheeks of dark red color; no albumen; case considered suspicious and recommendation to owner to isolate patient.

April 19: On this date, Dr. Stone sees the case. Bad night; fever, 38; pulse, 80. Face as described on previous day. Gums swollen and bleeding on pressure. Pain in epigastrium on pressure. A yellow tint discernible in sclerotic. Albumen in small quantities. Case reported yellow fever. The proper authorities take charge of the case and Dr. Garcini, town physician, is appointed to attend to patient, isolated in pest-house. From this last doctor, information has been gotten that patient on April 20 had no fever, but yellow tint was more pronounced and pulse had fallen to 60, and on the following days to 50, albumen continuing to be present in rather appreciable quantities. No appetite and great weakness.

This case can not be traced to known infection. In the same house, twelve years since, there was a death of yellow fever, and another one six years since. But since that time, the proprietor informs me, there have been in his employ many newly arrived Spaniards, nonimmunes, who did not contract the fever, so I am forced to the conclusion that through the exceedingly foul condition of the premises latent germs have become active, finding in the young Spaniard an especially liable subject.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended April 14, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 21 deaths among the civil population for this period, the following being the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fever, 1; intestinal diseases, 7; pneumonia, 3; other causes, 6; total, 21. Population, 43,000; mortality, 25.4. No cases of yellow fever or smallpox have been reported in this city.